

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897.

LIFE STILL WORTH LIVING.

It is curious. Times are certainly hard. Few men are making money. Thousands of would-be willing-workers are out of employment. Wages are low. In every city there are great numbers of unemployed dwellings-houses, many idle factories, much distress. But the excursion season seems to have opened auspiciously, and on yesterday and the day before millions of people had outings. Towns people swarmed into the country, and country people swarmed into the towns.

Moreover, the sales of bicycles continue wonderfully large, and, judging by what we see in Richmond, street-car lines never were so liberally patronized as now. All of these things cost money—a great deal of it, too. Where does it all come from? Are the times really as hard as they are said to be?

An answer to this question is not easy. At least, we have not found it yet. The best solution of the problem we can suggest is that the people have come to consider occasional outings and regular street-car rides as necessities of life.

Time was when a man who lived at the West End of Clay street, or on Oregon Hill, and worked at the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad shops, for instance, "footed" the whole distance, morning and night, and never thought of murmuring. It is different now. Cheap street-railway fares have enticed even the most rigid economists to abandon pedestrianism for a seat in the speedy and comfortable trolley car. We suppose indulgence in this luxury—so people would have thought it not so very many years ago—necessitates the practice of economy in other directions. It may be that what is saved in the low prices of many articles of household necessity is spent in this way.

Hard as the times are—and very many of us know they really are—very hard—the people of this generation have comforts and conveniences that preceding and possibly more prosperous generations did not know. To begin with, we have more comfortable homes. Dwellings-houses are constructed with more conveniences. Think of the gas water, bathtubs, ranges, &c., that were by no means common thirty or forty years ago.

Now, schooling is free. Then, here in the South, public schools were not numerous, nor very popular. When the Virginia tax-payer feels inclined to "kick" about the size of his tax bill, and compares these times with the so-called halcyon days of the republic, let him consider that then the average head of a family formerly paid only his taxes, but paid for the schooling of his children! Now we have not only free common schools and high schools, but colleges and universities that are very nearly free for Virginia students.

The State of Virginia appropriates out of the public Treasury every year for collegiate institutions about \$250,000, including the "excess of interest" upon college bonds. The total amount of tax-payers' money expended in Virginia for educational purposes by the State and the counties, cities, and districts is about \$2,000,000 per annum!

This is a great sum of money to raise and pay out every year, but it is a good investment. Yet the average taxpayer gives no thought to it when he bewails our "high rate of taxation." Doubtless much trouble money is uselessly or extravagantly expended, but when one asks "Where does it all go?" let him be answered that, as for one item, \$2,000,000 per annum goes to educate the children of this Commonwealth.

So let us enumerate among the blessings of this day more comfortable homes, free education, and cheap conveniences for getting about. Further, the people are better dressed than formerly. There are not many folk who would be willing now to wear the homespun clothes and cow-skin boots that were good enough for our fathers. And in those days a gentleman did not change his silk hat—beard garden, beaver—every season or two; but when he had got one he wore it proudly for five or ten years. And then we have more rest and leisure now than was formerly accorded to workmen. Many men now living served their apprenticeship at a time when a day's work was "from sun to sun," and holidays were few in number.

Oh, yes; times have improved; but there is, of course, room for further improvement. We should like to see want, idleness, and crime banished from the land. We should like to see the people have the means to increase the number of their outings and street-car rides. We should like to see agriculture profitable and employment plentiful in the manufacturing and stores. And, though we don't expect a complete realization of our wishes, we do believe we shall see the tide that has been ebbing soon turn, and then flow onward at a reasonable speed.

The country cannot but be profited by the adjournment of Congress. True, it will leave behind it a very malodorous tariff law, but better that than constant agitation—constant threats against the peace and prosperity of the industrial world. So far as the tariff is concerned, we shall soon know what to expect for four years to come, and it is to be hoped that our people will adjust themselves to the situation as soon as possible, and do the best they can in life's race, despite the Hanna-Dingley handicap.

There was an election throughout this State in May last, and there's to be another in November. Next year Richmond and many other cities and towns will have local elections in May, and in November there will be elections throughout the State for congressmen. And so it goes.

It strikes us that some of these elections might be consolidated with others, and thus save tax-payers a good deal of money, by any means of time now spent by many people in electioneering.

When the Legislature comes to consider retrenchment measures and constitutional amendments, let it give some attention to this matter.

We know, of course, that the question is not without difficulty, but the same may be said whenever and wherever an attempt is made to save money for the tax-payers. But many other States have fewer elections than we have, and why may we not profit by their example?

Our State Constitution provides that city treasurers shall be elected for terms of three years. Here in Richmond, once in six years the election for Treasurer falls contemporaneously with that of Mayor, Sergeant, councilmen, etc. But the alternate election occurs when we have to elect a treasurer and no other officer. The only officer voted for at the last election here was the Treasurer, but it happened in this instance that the voters were called to the polls to vote also upon the question of calling a convention to revise and amend the Constitution.

What is needed is an amendment allowing the Legislature to fix the term of City Treasurer. Then the Legislature could prescribe a four years' term or a two years' term, as might seem to it wise and best. Then that election could always take place when municipal elections are held, and the result would be the saving of money to cities, as well as to candidates.

Now that Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration is over, and Emperor William of Germany has about settled his little Cabinet crisis, the Græco-Turkish problem is again attracting attention. The Turkish forces have not evacuated Thessaly, and it begins to look as if evacuation was still some distance in the future. Abdul Hamid has been at his old game of playing off Powers against one another, and although he has been sent another "collective note," commanding him to hurry up, it is very doubtful whether he will obey the command, unless forced so to do by armed pressure on the part of the concert.

The Sultan reasons, it is said, that as it was impossible to get the Powers to agree among themselves to force the Greeks out of Crete by applying brute force, it is not likely that they will easily agree to force the Turks out of Thessaly by the employment of that agency. And many outside students of the situation, who are familiar with the jealousies of the parties to the concert of one another, and understand their respective ambitions regarding Southeastern Europe, are inclined to reason the same way. The end of the complication is therefore as difficult to foresee as ever. The idea that the Powers would consent to the permanent extension of Moslem rule over Thessaly seems preposterous. Indeed, some of the Powers have announced positively that such a thing is not to be thought of. Yet, how is it to be prevented without engendering conditions that might set the Powers at one another's throats? That's the question.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the French School of Archaeology, at Athens, which was booked to occur in April last, but had to be postponed on account of the war excitement, will, it is now said, take place in September, next, provided matters in Greece shall have quieted down permanently by that time. The programme for the expected April celebration was a most elaborate one, and some of its more prominent features are given by a contributor to the Nation, as follows:

"Arrangements had been made for the holding of an archaeological congress to which the archaeologists of the entire world were invited. The meetings of the congress were to extend over three days, during which the ways and means of promoting the interests of the science of classical archaeology in the field and in the library were to be discussed by the most distinguished specialists. The invited guests and the Athenian world were to be entertained by the production of the 'Oedipus Tyrannus' in the theatre of Dionysus, on the ground where it was first listened to by immortal men in those mighty days of Greece's distant past. The actors of the celebrated Theatre Francaise, with Mounet-Sully in the role of 'Oedipus', were to be imported to Athens."

It is assumed that if the celebration comes off in September, the original programme will be adhered to as far as possible.

During the fiscal year just closed, pension disbursements crept up \$1,629,057, and were \$96,000,000 in excess of the pension payments of 1897, when, as the New York Evening Post remarks, no unbiased human being, in or out of Washington, dreamed of affirming that the payments were too small.

True, but what about the bums and the biased politicians, who depend on working the bummer vote? These worthies do not hesitate to affirm that the pension payments are too small now.

They celebrated the Fourth at the leading Colorado mines by indulging in snow-shoe races. They had the necessary snow. This is all sorts of a country of ours.

American weather must be expected to become fervid for the Fourth. It would not be patriotic to wish to have it otherwise.

JUDGE E. C. BURKS.

In the death of ex-Judge Edward C. Burks, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, which occurred at his home in Bedford, Sunday afternoon, a strong man and a noble type of the old school Virginian passed away.

Judge Burks never occupied a prominent position in the eyes of the general public. Save for the term he served his State in the General Assembly, his life and his way were far from the madding crowd. He was a modest, unostentatious gentleman, for whom the subdued and steady flame of the student's lamp had infinitely more attractions than the glaring, but varying, light of political favor.

Nene the less, his will be an enduring memory. He leaves a name and a reputation of which Virginia will ever be proud, and which will ever shed forth a pure and guiding lustre from the inner shrine of her temple of justice, where, for six years, he so faithfully ministered. An able, upright, and fearless judge, a profound lawyer, possessed of unusually robust native intellect, conscientious to the last degree in prosecuting his researches and reaching his conclusions, and with a private character as spotless as the ermine he wore, Judge Burks put honor upon the Virginia Bar and Bench, was an ornament to Virginia citizenship, and illustrated the highest attributes of true manhood.

The Guldensuppe murder continues to interest the people of New York, and to furnish occasion for the papers of that city to criticize one another.

It is now believed that the crime was committed in the vacant house at Woodside, L. I. Mrs. Nack, who is under arrest charged with the murder, had been bargaining with a real estate agent, with the view of renting this house, and thither Guldensuppe was probably decoyed and killed by Mrs. Nack and William Thorn. A part of the bath-room floor has been found to be blood-stained, and a chemist has made an examination of the wood, which shows that the stain was of blood. But he does not pretend to be able to say whether it was human blood or not. Thorn is still at large. All the efforts of the police to "locate" him have proved fruitless.

It has transpired that the man to whom it first occurred that the butchered body might be that of Guldensuppe was one of Guldensuppe's fellow-workmen in the Murray Hill Hotel baths. This man, after reading a description of the body in an afternoon paper, declared his belief that it was Guldensuppe's. He expressed this belief in the presence of one of his customers, who went out and told a newspaper reporter, and thus "the light was turned on."

If Thorn is captured, and we think he will be, we venture to say it will be in consequence of the publicity that has been given to the murder and to his flight by the newspapers. So far nearly all the work of procuring evidence to establish the identity of the body and the guilt of Thorn and Mrs. Nack has been done by reporters.

Sunday was the hottest day in ten years at Wheeling, W. Va., and many people were overcome there, though no fatalities are reported. At 12:30 P. M. the Weather Bureau thermometer registered 101.2 degrees, and at 6 P. M. 100. It was also very hot at Louisville, where the thermometer registered 99 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and 93 at 7 P. M.; at Cincinnati, where the mercury stood at 97 from 2 to 4 P. M., and reached its highest point—98—at 5 P. M., and at Upper Sandusky, O., where the thermometer is said to have indicated 105 at 2 P. M. In St. Louis the average temperature during the day is reported to have been 98, and the intense heat is said to have led to some odd happenings in the Missouri metropolis. One man could not endure the torridity and hanged himself in a cool cellar. Another slept by a window, dreamed he was a diver, and plunged down three stories, still, and another man waded into the river, and fought when he was fished out as a supposed suicide. Actual heat prostrations were numerous and three deaths resulted. In Chicago there was one death from the heat.

In this day of universal bicycle riding, a little scratch, even though it is done by the sun, should not be particularly objected to.

The "Fourth" was gloriously quiet for those who staid in town.

It was the liquid fireworks that did the most damage yesterday.

CHANCE FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Ambassador Hay's Request for Her Pardon May Be Granted.

In a special dispatch from London the New York Journal says: Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman sentenced in 1889 to be hanged for poisoning her husband, in Liverpool, but whose sentence was afterwards commuted, stands a better chance of liberation now than at any time since her incarceration.

John Hay has interested himself personally in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, and as Ambassador of the United States, has formally petitioned the Crown for the pardon of the woman. The question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is not considered in Colonel Hay's petition. It is simply a request on the part of many American people, through their accredited representative, for her release. The British Government has not refused to accept the petition, which is a circumstance favorable to Mrs. Maybrick, since other petitions have been refused.

Ambassador Hay handed the petition to the head of the department to which he is accredited, Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Salisbury acknowledged its receipt, and informed Colonel Hay that he had presented it to the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley. There the matter rests at present.

Consummate Tact. (Boston Transcript.)

Stammer: No, Didwell isn't much of a dentist, but he is possessed of consummate tact. It has been the making of his success.

Winib: As for example?

Stammer: When he examines a patient.

Winib: How?

Stammer: He looks at the patient's teeth.

Winib: And then?

Stammer: He looks at the patient's teeth.

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tion's teeth, he tells him or her, as the case may be, that a very painful operation is necessary. He goes on to tell how much it is going to hurt, and then, when it doesn't hurt a bit, as Digwell knew it wouldn't, the patient is just tickled almost to death, and goes off and tells everybody what a skillful dentist Dr. Digwell is.

Appreciated.

A young man entered a fashionable church, and finding no ushers, took a seat. A pompous man presently came in and took the same pew. After lingering about nervously the pompous man took out a card, wrote on it, and handed it to the young man, who read: "Do you know that I pay \$25 for this pew?" The young man handed the card back with this legend: "It is worth it."

Justified.

(New York Weekly.) Englishman: Some of our English girls are quite expert with the gun, don't you know. Lady Eva Wyndham Lion shot six man-eating tigers in India. American Girl: If they were eating nice men she did just right.

One Right in the Family.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) "And now, children, what is a centurion? Well, Willie's for this." "Please, ma'am, my brother is one." "Your brother is one." "Yes, ma'am, he made a century last Sunday."

In the Glossary Class.

(Brooklyn Life.) Jones: How is it that you never play golf, Miss Smith? I thought that you had taken lessons. Miss Smith: Oh, yes! But I've only so far learned enough for conversational purposes.

If She Only Could.

(Brooklyn Life.) Her: Away you go to the seashore, Mrs. Tiffin, and leave your hard-working husband to his desk. "No, indeed! If you only could, I'd have some peace of mind."

Dr. Hawthorne and Gov. Atkinson.

The Baptist and Reflector, published at Nashville, says: Last Sunday was Georgia-Day at the Centennial. A large number of citizens of the Empire State of the South were in attendance. Included Governor Atkinson and his staff. The day was quite a success. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of this city, was requested to deliver the address of welcome to the visitors. In doing so he said: "A many man is the noblest work of God." In his response Governor Atkinson took the issue with him, and said: "Down in Georgia they believe that a womanly woman is the noblest work of God. The audience applauded the sentiment vigorously. Dr. Hawthorne rose and remarked: 'I thought it was God, not a woman, who made the world.' Governor Atkinson had an opportunity to reply, owing to the man embracing the audience. When he did, he said: 'That may be true, but I did not expect a minister to acknowledge it publicly.' The papers he took Dr. Hawthorne's new hat and left an old one in its place. Dr. Hawthorne didn't quite so much about joining the league. At any rate, he says he wants to get his hat back first."

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Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

Refreshment and delicate nourishment.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Pure Ice Cream

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CONSTIPATION

HEADACHE

R. Fougere & Co., New York

PERSONAL

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

not to credit my wife, Mrs. SALLIE

LONGEST, as I will not be responsible

for any debt she contracts in my name.

JOHN L. SAMUEL, L. LONGEST.

Richmond, July 5, 1897.

MOHSEN, MULES, COWS, &c.

FOR SALE, ONE FULL-BRED JERSEY

COW, fresh to the milk, Apply at

288 Fifth Street, Fulton. Jy 6-14

Catarh

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., had a severe case of catarh, which finally became so deep-seated that she was entirely deaf in one ear, and part of the bone in her nose was sloughed off. The best physicians treated her in vain, and she used various applications of sprays and washes to no avail. Fourteen bottles of S. S. S. promptly reached the seat of the disease, and cured her sound and well.

S. S. S. never fails to cure a blood disease, and it is the only remedy which reaches deep-seated cases. Guaranteed purely vegetable. Books free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA:

Whereas, on the 24th day of June, 1897, James Feltz, Clerk of the United States District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, against the tug Henry Christian, her boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture, in a case of collision, civil and maritime;

And whereas, by virtue of process in due form of law, to me directed, returned on the 24th day of June, 1897, I have sealed and taken the said steam tug Henry Christian, and her boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture, in a case of collision, civil and maritime;

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